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perism, crime, insanity, industrial effects, social stratification, political effects, and the results of emigration in foreign countries. There is also an ample bibliography.

The great merits of the book are its comprehensiveness and its sane and well-balanced discussion of disputed points, especially in the interpretation of statistics. The author points out (p. 127) that the usual method of computing the net addition to population by comparing the numbers of immigrant and of emigrant aliens is defective in neglecting to take into account the permanent domicile of many non-immigrant and non-emigrant aliens. He disposes (p. 228) of the oft-repeated argument from the low density of population in the United States; and (p. 308) of the fallacy that immigrants force native workers into better positions.

Especially convincing is his discussion (pp. 215-226) of General Walker's theory that immigration has not increased population in this country. Although, unfortunately, Dr. Hourwich's *Immigration and Labor* had not appeared when this work was being written, the latter's arguments on Walker's thesis and on many other points are completely refuted. It is currently supposed that the ebb and flow of immigration constitute a safety valve in our industrial situation; but Fairchild, following Commons, shows (pp. 351-358) that there is good ground for thinking that immigration helps to cause crises and panics by preventing that rise in wages which would check overexpansion.

The author does not take up in detail recent suggested legislation or expressions of opinion on restriction, perhaps for lack of space. He condemns without qualification race prejudice, which, however, probably has distinct value as a conservative force. In a footnote, he complains that the word "recreation" does not appear in the indexes of recent works; but it may be noted that the word "eugenics" does not occur in his own. Apart from economic considerations, the present tendency is to regard regulation of immigration as a branch of national eugenics; the subject is covered, however, indirectly. The book may be cordially commended to all interested in immigration problems.

PRESCOTT F. HALL.

Gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'Emigrazione Italiana. By LUIGI VILLARI. (Milan: Fratelli Treves. 1912. Pp. 314. 3.50 l.)

The first two thirds of Signor Villari's book, describing American institutions and life for the sake of Italians in Italy, have

little of interest for Americans. Not so, however, the final third, since it gives the judgment of an observant Italian upon the Italian population of America. Compared with the considerable mass of American writings touching this population, there is only a meager offering by the Italians themselves, resident or visiting—such men as Preziosi, Mayor des Planches, Stella, Franzoni, for example. Villari's qualifications are that he has been a traveling inspector for the Italian emigration service, and a consul who has been stationed in important consular districts.

He studies the Italians in their colonies, in agriculture, and "afloat." He discusses their intellectual, religious, and political life, and the problems of their protection by the home authorities. He emphatically does not share the optimistic view of those who single out the first achievements of a foreign people in America, and hold them to be full of promise. Most emigrants he deems are not fitted for their task of settlement, and should not have left their country. Illiteracy and general lack of schooling destine them to failure. Those who have become rich were well-to-do before coming. In manufacturing, the Italians count for nothing; in importation of Italian products (largely for Italian consumption) some have done well; a few have succeeded in agriculture. But for most, the living and sanitary conditions are very bad compared even with those left behind; and in the cities the compensations that accompanied rural poverty in Italy are absent. In the colonies, cheapness and pettiness and fraud are omnipresent. The absurd "prominenti" as the leading citizens are called; the tenth-rate bankers who fatten on their prey of the ignorant and gullible; the treacherous newspapers with their personal rivalries, blackmail and cheating advertisements; the puerile mutual aid societies which today flourish, and tomorrow have left not even a trace; the parades ("parate") and banquets; the general absence of culture, independence, enterprise: these things are the sorry characteristics of a population of many hundreds of thousands.

Villari is disappointed. The issue between him and the optimists is scarcely one of fact, though it may be partly one of scope. Rather it concerns how much may legitimately be expected of so abundant a population. Villari predicts only good for his country, as for America, from the restrictive measure—literacy test or what not—which sooner or later he believes will be enacted by the American Congress. With his eminent father he shares the opinion that the emigrants who return to Italy, though richer in dollars, are poorer in health and in character. Students who reach

different conclusions upon a subject so little measurable statistically, and so little measured, will deem Villari prejudiced. It is his merit at least that he applies standards to the facts he observes.

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La Question de la Population. By PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.
(Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. iv, 512. 3.50 fr.)

Although disavowing the intention to write a tract for the times, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has made, in the present comprehensive study of the population problem, an appeal and a warning not only to France but to the whole white race. The first two books contain a history and critical analysis of population doctrines centering chiefly about the Malthusian theory. Malthus' contention as to the rate of increase is proved, with perhaps unnecessary fullness, to have been unfounded, the evidence being taken from statistics of European peoples, the United States, Argentina, and the French Canadians. Book III treats of the influence of modern civilization on the movement of population, book IV of the Neo-Malthusian movement, book V of the special situation in France, and book VI of emigration.

Not only was Malthus wrong, but "the danger to civilization is exactly the opposite of what Malthus believed it to be." The world can support at least double its present population, and unless the white race continues to produce a surplus for one or two centuries more it will be overwhelmed by black and yellow peoples in the struggle for mastery in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. This note of alarm is almost identical with that recently sounded by Weale in his *Conflict of Color*. Malthus, thinks M. Leroy-Beaulieu, failed to foresee how profoundly modern psychic and cultural change would affect population. Two classes of causes account for this change. (1) Economic: under modern conditions, with child-labor legislation and the increased cost of rearing, children "do not pay" as they once did, and are an economic burden. (2) Personal-moral: education, family ambition, and excessive prudence make smaller families desirable, but even more potent influences are the spirit of ease and self-indulgence (summed up in M. Leroy-Beaulieu's graphic terms "*arrivisme*" and "*l'esprit arriviste*"), the decline of morality ("*neo-paganisme*"), and the feminist movement. "The masculinization of women is, from